Sec 13-6: The Tangent Function

Graph the function $Y_1 = Tanx$

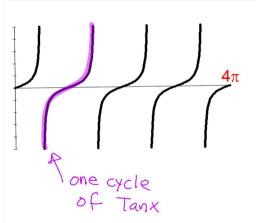
Use this Window: $x:[0,4\pi]$ y:[-10, 10]

Use this Rational Function:

$$y = \frac{x+1}{x^2 - 9} = \frac{x+1}{(x+3)(x-3)}$$

Find the Vertical Asymptotes zeros of the denominator

Find the x-intercepts: zeros of the numerator.



What is the period of the Tangent Function?

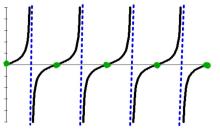
$$\frac{TOTAL \ width}{\# \ cycles}$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{4} = \pi$$

Why does the graph of

 $y = Tan\theta$ look like this?

$$Tan\theta = \frac{y}{x}$$



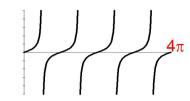
When the numerator = 0 $Tan\theta = 0$ and there is an x-intercept

When the denominator = 0Tan θ is undefined and there is a Vertical Asymptote

Another definition of Tan:

$$Tan\theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{Sin\theta}{Cos\theta}$$

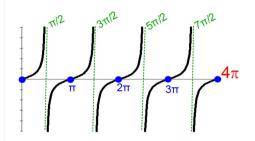
The Parent Tangent Function: y = Tanx



What are the x-intercepts?

The first x-intercept is x=0 (the origin), therefore, if you keep moving π left or right you'll find more x-intercepts.

 $x-int = 0, \pm \pi, \pm 2\pi, \pm 3\pi, ...$



Period of $Tan\theta = \pi$

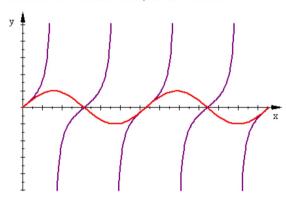
this means every π units left or right from any point you get the same result.

What are the Eq's of the Vertical Asymtpotes?

Vertical asymptotes (VA) occur exactly halfway between consecutive x-int.

The first VA will be halfway between 0 and π which is at $\pi/2$. To find more VA you can add or subtract π in the form $2\pi/2$ = $\pi+2\pi/2=3\pi/2...$

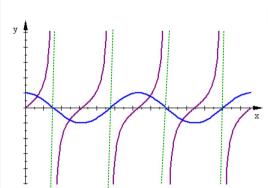




How is the graph of Tanx related to the graph of Sinx?

Tanx is zero whenever Sinx is zero.

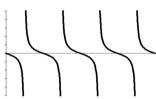
In other words, Tanx has x-intercepts where ever Sinx has x-intercepts. Leave Y_1 = Tanx. Graph Y_2 = Cosx.



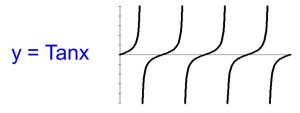
How is the graph of $Tan\theta$ related to the graph of $Cos\theta$?

Tan θ has a VA whenever Cos θ is zero.

A negative Tanx, just like negative slope, moves down and to the right.



a is also a Vertical Stretch or Shrink Factor but..... there are really no points to define how "tall" the Parent Tangent function is so we will only concern ourselves with whether a is positive or negative.



Since Tanx = $\frac{y}{x}$

you can remember which way y=Tanx moves if you relate it to slope.

A positive Tanx moves up and to the right like a positive slope.

$$y = Tan(bx)$$

Just like for Sin and Cos b represents a Horizontal Stretch or Shrink.

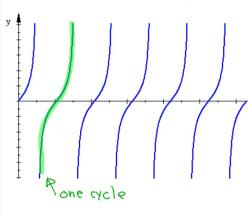
For Sin and Cos b was related to the period in the following ways:

Period = $2\pi/b$ and $b = 2\pi/period$

There is a similar relationship with Tangent:

b: The period of Tanbx =
$$\frac{\pi}{b}$$

The Tangent function is graphed in the window 0 to 2π .



1. What is the period?

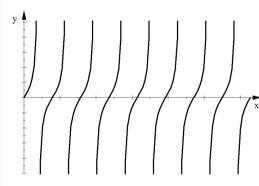
Period =
$$\frac{\text{total width}}{\text{# cycles}} = \frac{2\pi}{6 \text{ cycles}} = \frac{777}{3}$$

2. What is the equation of this Tangent Function?

$$b = \frac{\pi}{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \pi \cdot \frac{3}{\pi} = 3$$

· The graph moves up is to the right so it's a POS Tangent

The Tangent function is graphed in the window 0 to 2π .



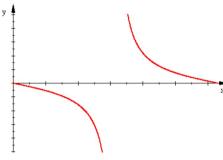
1. What is the period?

2. What is the equation of this Tangent Function?

$$\bullet b = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{4}} = \pi \cdot \frac{4}{\pi} = 4$$

· graph moves up i'ts the right -> Pos tangent.

The Tangent function is graphed in the window 0 to 2π .

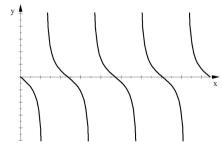


1. What is the period?

2. What is the equation of this Tangent Function?

* graph moves down e'to the right → this is a Neg Tangent

The Tangent function is graphed in the window 0 to 6π .



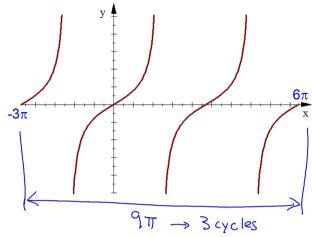
1. What is the period?

2. What is the equation of this Tangent Function?

$$\bullet b = \frac{\pi}{3\pi/2} = \pi \cdot \frac{2}{3\pi} = \frac{2}{3}$$

· graph moves down it to the right -> Neg Tangent

Write the equation of this Tangent Function



$$Period = \frac{9\pi}{3} = 3\pi$$

$$b = \frac{7\pi}{3\pi} = \frac{1}{3}$$

graph moves up & to the right > POS tangent